

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

## Notices to Consignees.

**SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
**S.S. DENBIGHSHIRE, FROM HAM-**  
**BURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND**  
**SINGAPORE.**

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-  
formed that all Goods, with the excep-  
tion of Opium, are being landed at their risk  
into the Godown of the Undersigned, at  
Wanchai, behind the premises known as No.  
3, "Blue Buildings," whence and/or from the  
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

less notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 18th Instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, November 11, 1885. — 1955

---

**FROM LONDON, PENANG AND**

**T**HE Steamship *Glenagool*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-day, the 11th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 13th November will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co**  
Hongkong, November 11, 1885.

---

**UNION LINE.**

---

**FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.**

**THE** Steamship *Gulf of Papua*, Captain  
**LIGHTWOOD**, having arrived from the  
above Port, *Canton* and *Swatow*, is hereby  
requested to send the Bills of Lading to the  
Undersigned for countersignature, and  
to take immediate delivery of their Goods  
from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the  
Steamer will be at once landed and stored.  
Requests to send Bills of Lading, and a  
Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to  
**JAPAN**, unless notice to the contrary be given.

before Noon To-morrow, 12th November.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be  
presented to the Undersigned on or before  
the 17th November, or they will not be re-  
cognised.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 11, 1885.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**S.S. ANGERS, FROM YOKOHAMA  
KOBE AND NAGASAKI.**

**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

1912	Cargo impeding the unloading of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and Fire Insurance will be effected.	
S	All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned immediately, or they will not be recognised.	
	<b>ADAMSON, BELL &amp; Co.,</b> Agents.	
	<b>Hongkong, November 12, 1885.</b>	19

**Intimations.**  
**CHEE WO LING KEE**  
**H**AS always on Hand **STEAM LAUNCHES FOR HIRE** Charge as follows:—  
*Wing Shing Wing Cheong and Wing To*

For first hour,	\$3.
" second "	\$2.
" every subsequent hour,	\$1.
<i>Wing-Tuk, Wing-Loy, and Wing-Lei.</i>	
For first hour,	\$3.
" second or subsequent hour,	\$2.
Rates for towing Vessels and Cargo-boats	
or use of LAUNCHES for Excursions	

arranged at No. 29, WING WO STREET,  
Hongkong, June 13, 1885.

---

**NOTICE.**

---

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS** respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, **NONE** of the Company's **FOREMEN** should be on hand, Orders for **REPAIRS** if sent to the **HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central**, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found

necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate attention will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

**D. GILLIES,**  
*Secretary.*

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 14

**DENTISTRY.**  
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.  
MODERATE FEES.  
**MR. WONG TAI-FONG,**  
Surgeon Dentist,  
(FORMERLY ARTICLED APPRENTICE AND L.

**A**T the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends has **TAKEN THE OFFICE** formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS.  
**No. 2, DUDELL STREET**  
**CONSULTATION FREE.**

Discount to missionaries and families  
Sole Address:  
2, DUDELL STREET,  
(Next to the New Oriental Bank)  
Hongkong, January 12, 1885.







can firms for supplying the Chinese with railroads. It may be that American railroad builders will be called upon to do this work; but it is scarcely probable, so long as the English Government is represented by Sir Robert Hart. He has lately refused the position of British Minister in order to retain that of Inspector-General of Customs. If there are any railroads to be built, it is not the man to allow the Americans to step in and capture them. His influence with Li Hung Chang is great, as was shown by the result of his appeal on the late war, and this would outweigh any undervaluing on the part of Americans. China has never been governed on the principle that the lowest bid for contract work should be accepted. There would be no perquisites for mandarins in such an arrangement.

#### 'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the Police Magistrate are to be congratulated upon the determination they have shown to support the Police, and put down the growing arrogant spirit of the native rowdy class.

That it can never be too frequently called to mind that the vast native population of this Island is governed by a small number of Britishers, and that firmness is always greatly needed.

That the *Bellona* case shows how inadequately our officials comprehend the requirements of trade, and how unjust it is to turn a merchant steamer into a hospital hulk wherein to breed disease.

That the public are very little the wiser after the Marine Court of Inquiry on the *Greyhound*, save that the path of duty was apparently much intercepted by bullets.

That unless something is done soon to strike terror into the hearts of the lawless, there will ere long be another catastrophe to chronicle.

That the piratical nests on the West Coast should be harried.

That Hongkong sympathies with the widow in her sorrow.

That it will never do to introduce race distinction in the matter of taxation and civil rights in a British Colony.

That the Peak Tramway will be a well-deserved success.

That one may make a journey from the P. & O. Office to West Point, and never meet a policeman, native or foreign.

That the Chinese might be educated up to the observance of the rules of the road, so that the growing traffic might be rendered safe.

That hawkers ought not to be allowed to obstruct the way.

That native roughs ought not to be permitted to pass ribald jests upon unprotected females, or level uncivil remarks at the maternal relatives of foreigners passing by.

That children of tender years should not be allowed to stumble amongst the wheels of the rapid jinrikisha.

That old women, aged men and small boys should be debarr'd from dawdling about in the middle of the road with their rice-bowl and chopsticks.

That the Western Fringe is a perfect chaos, which requires effective regulation.

That the Junk people seem to take a delight in obstructing the way to the new wharf, and that the destruction of more floating property may therefore be looked for.

That the Insurance Companies and ship-owners will soon be agitating for a Harbour Commission.

That this may prove a grand chance for our energetic Acting Harbour-Master, to attain fame and the gratitude of merchants.

That either the Harbour-Master's staff is at present utterly inadequate to regulate the Harbour traffic, or that their hands are tied.

That the Harbour-Master does his best with the machinery at his command, but that the traffic has so enormously increased that the old system is unequal thereto.

That unless an Ordinance is passed to regulate the hire of cargo boats, the Chinese will always take advantage of a windy day, or the simultaneous arrival of several steamers from home, to put up the rates.

That 'too much pigdin', or 'too much wind' is made to rule the charges, so far as the poor foreigner can see.

That Mercantile houses do not care to prosecute while the law on the matter is uncertain, and while their correspondents assure them that if they do their Hong will be labored.

That it might be ruin to steamer agents in these days of competition to have their business stopped even for a time.

That the Guild, or some other power in the background, possesses the means of putting pressure on the cargo-boat people to suit its own ends.

That many of the cargo-boat people have relations and business in Canton.

That during the late strike this fact was taken advantage of, and that the boat people were threatened with the vengeance of the Canton mandarin by those who polled the votes.

That during the strike a small 3000-*picul* cargo-boat refused as much as \$16 for two hours' work on the plea that the Canton authorities would punish the relatives of the crew.

That many of the cargo-boat people are in debt to the richer class of compradores and contractors, who advance them money to build boats; and that these rich men, who are the real controllers of the business, never lose a chance of furthering their own interests.

That the patriotic outcry may have been real, but that most probably the almighty dollar was at the bottom of the strike.

That the cargo-boat population is a most indolent and hard-working class, and that as such the boat people deserve fair treatment.

That they will doubtless get fair play, but that they must be made to understand that others have to live by trade besides the boat-carriers.

That the sampan people also require looking after now and again, as they have a tendency to blackmail strangers, and when a good chance offers they do not mind cheating a resident.

That coal-boats and others under contracts behaved well during the strike, and were allowed to observe the terms of their agreements.

That the mercantile instinct is very strong in John Chinaman, but that he rarely goes back on what is 'putted book.'

That the known power of the wire-pullers has prevented the formation of a foreign-owned cargo-boat company, as it would be exceedingly difficult to get natives to work the boats.

That the question of importing Japanese was at one time mooted, but was abandoned.

That these fragmentary suggestions are readily presented to the Committee as a means to be sitting to consider a remedy for the grievance.

That the Steam Laundry is an undoubted sanitary boon to the Colony, and that it will be a matter of much regret if it be closed.

That it cannot possibly be carried on as a charitable institution, is a self-evident fact.

That want of sufficient support seems to be the cause of the present difficulties, and not its inherent faults.

That the necessity of closing it might be got over if the native washing guild could be induced to 'lease the works from the Company.'

That the lessees in such a case could not fail to reap a rich reward.

That the peculation of stewards on washing bills, etc., is one of the smallest squeezes borne by shipowners in the harbour; and that the coal squadders would make people stare were it possible to bring them home to the parties concerned.

That some of these 'ways that are mean' are now getting to be known, and that some day a reckoning will be made.

BROWNIE.

#### TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT TAI-TAM-TUK.

Information which was received yesterday by the Police leaves little room for doubt that a tragedy of a very similar nature to that enacted just about a year ago at Tai-tam-tuk, when a man and woman were hauled to death and their bodies dismembered by a number of the Hakka clan, was an execution of Lynch-law for alleged adultery, has taken place at the village of Tai-tam-tuk.

In this instance the cause of the horrible crime is believed to have been the same, but only the man has suffered death. The man who is believed to have been concerned in the affair, twelve or thirteen, are Hakkas, and are all members of the Sam Hop Wui, or Triad Society. The facts at present disclosed are briefly as follows:—

Information was recently given by a hukong that he had heard from one of the Hakka inhabitants of Tai-tam-tuk that a man there had been put to death by a number of his clansmen, for alleged adultery with a woman of the clan, and buried on the hillside. Yesterday, as soon as the information was received, enquiries were set on foot by the Police, and from the information obtained warrants were issued for the arrest of twelve men who were believed to be concerned in the murder.

Inspectors Perry and Mackie succeeded in arresting two of the men at 5 p.m. yesterday, and Sergt. Butlin arrested another and also proceeded to the grave on the hillside at Tai-tam-tuk, where the remains of the murdered man were buried.

From the information at present obtainable concerning the tragedy it appears that the deceased man, Leung Asan, who was an earth-coolie employed on the Tai-tam Water Works, was believed to have committed adultery with Leung Aching, the wife of a head coolie, named Yan Kwei San, who lived in Queen's Road East.

Upon this becoming known to the husband and his clan, a meeting was called, and a dinner given by Li Ki Tuk, a yatchaman employed at Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co's, who appears to have been a prominent member of the Triad Society. At this meeting it appears to have been decided to execute summary vengeance upon the unfortunate coolie, Leung Asan, and the same night, the 27th or 28th October, the deceased was taken outside the village of Tai-tam-tuk, and hauled to death, more than a dozen men taking part in the horrible deed. Of these, two of the principal participants, the woman's husband, Yan Kwei San, and Li Tuk, the yatchaman who convened the 'fatal' meeting, are not to be found, and probably left the Colony directly after the horrible deed was committed. Leung Aching, the woman concerned, was brought up to the Central Station this morning, but could, or would, give no information as to where her husband had gone. The man Lo Kwei, who gave the first information to the hukong, has cleared out, and it appears a most difficult business

to get any evidence in the case. The Coroner, Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, has come to the decision, that as the body of the deceased is, from Sergt. Butlin's description, too much decomposed for identification, it is useless to hold an inquest. Owing to the clamorous character of all the people concerned, and the fact that the murder was committed under the aegis of the Triad Society, the members of which are afraid for their lives to make any disclosures, there will doubtless be great difficulty experienced by the police in bringing the guilty parties to justice, but we trust that this case will not be allowed to end in a second *fiasco* such as the late Tai-tam-tuk tragedy.

Tai-tam Tuk is a small village, on the South-East part of the Island, about three miles this side of Stanley.

#### CRICKET.

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

This match was continued to-day in splendid weather and upon a good, though lively wicket. The Club team, which scored 199 yesterday for four wickets, continued their innings, but owing to a great extent to a great improvement in the bowling of Messrs Graham and Smith, they did not succeed in maintaining the heavy scoring with which the innings commenced.

Mr. Foss, the popular secretary of the Club, might have made a stand and added considerably to the score, but unfortunately, almost immediately after he went to the wicket he was struck by a ball on the elbow joint, and for the time incapacitated from further action. We are happy to hear that the blow will not be likely to cause any lasting injury. Captain Maturin and Mr. C. S. Coxon added sixteen each to the score of the Club, and the innings finished for a total of 244. The Regiment, in their second innings, generally showed much better form than on the previous day, and succeeded in scoring a total of 119, to which Mr. Parkin, a most promising cricketer, contributed 55, Mr. Bramwell 22, and Mr. Graham, the bowler of the Regiment, 14. The match thus ended by a victory to the Club by an innings and 79 runs. We expect to see the Northamptonshire Regiment do much better than this after they have had a little practice, as there are undoubtedly a number of good cricketers amongst them.

The Band of the Regiment played a choice selection upon the ground during the afternoon and added much to the enjoyment of the spectators, of whom there were a good number upon, and around the ground.

The following are to-day's scores:—

HONGKONG C. C.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

Northamptonshire Regiment.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

Police Intelligence.

(Before E. Maclean, Esq.)

Saturday, Nov. 14.

THE TAI-TAM-TUK TRAGEDY.

Li Aloi, 45, coolie, Lum Afuk, 24, shopman, and Liu Tin Po, 36, contractor, all from Kwaihsin, were charged with feloniously, wilfully and maliciously killing a man named Leung Asan, on the 27th Oct. 1885, at Tai-tam Tuk in this Colony.

John Butlin, P.S.B., deposed:—Yesterday, the 13th Nov., in consequence of a complaint made to me, I laid out information and procured twelve warrants to arrest twelve different men for the murder of one Leung Asan, at Tai-tam Tuk, At 4.30 p.m. yesterday, I arrested the first defendant in a match at Tai-tam Tuk. I was then conducted to a recently-made grave on the hill side, which was opened. I found the body of a human being, greatly decomposed. The first defendant was pointed out to me as one of the men concerned in the murder.

Nicholas Perry, Inspector of Police, deposed that at 5 p.m. yesterday he arrested the second and third defendants, who were pointed out to him as two of the men concerned in the murder of Leung Asan.

The case was then remanded until Friday next, at 9 p.m.

CHAN AFUK, a coolie, was charged with stealing \$50, the property of his employer, Chai Kam, a fisherman in the Central Market, on the 13th inst.

Complainant missed the money from his till, the key of which was hung up in the stall, early this morning, and also found the defendant had gone. In the mean while, the defendant tried to get away by the Canton boat last evening, but as he appeared particularly anxious to avoid the police, he was arrested by P.S. Macdonald as a suspicious character and the money, as to the possession of which he could not give a satisfactory account, found upon him.

This morning, when complainant came up to the Station to make his report, he identified the defendant as his abducting servant.

Defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

LI AFUK, a servant in the employ of P.O. F. Miners, at the Yau-mat Station, was convicted of stealing sundry groceries belonging to his employer and was sentenced to 6 weeks' hard labour.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS AND DRUNKS.

Stephen Kwai, an unemployed seaman, who was found drunk and incapable in Queen's Road last night and who pleaded guilty to having no fixed place of residence, was sent to Gaol for one month.

Lo Apai, a hawker, was found gambling with about twelve others at Tai-tam-tuk. Upon his arrest he was charged with P.O. Loideen and his finger. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour, and two of his fellow gamblers, who were arrested, were fined \$1 and 50 cents respectively.

YUNG GAMING.

Cheung Ah-ching, No. 20 Cleverly Street, appeared on a summons taken out by Inspector Perry for keeping an agency for Taz-fa, and was fined \$50 or two months' hard labour.

Lei Chak Tong, of 17 Battery Road, and Chan Ah-see, of 30 Canton Street, also admitted similar charges lodged against them by Inspectors Lindsay and Staunton, and were both fined in the same amount, in default of two months' hard labour.

THE SIX MEN who were arrested by Inspectors Lindsay and Bremner at 23 Upper Station Street, on the 7th inst., armed, and it was believed, preparing for an attack upon a pawn shop, were brought up to-day upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud, against whom there was little evidence, was discharged, the other five being ordered to find two sureties of \$25 each for their good behaviour for six months, in default to be committed. The arms found in their possession were so be confiscated.

APPROACHING VESSELS IN QUARANTINE.

Chun Sai Yan, Wan Ah-shing and Kwok Asau, boatmen, were charged with unlawfully approaching within 30 yards of a vessel in quarantine this morning.

Defendants admitted being near the steamer, but not going alongside. They were fined \$10 or one month's hard labour.

We believe the Sir in question was the M. M. Co's S.S. *Sigatoka*, from Shanghai, which was in quarantine for a few minutes after her arrival, as they had had a death on board from brain-fever during the voyage. The vessel was granted *passage* directly after the Health Officer boarded her.

THE BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.

The following extracts from the annual report of the Berlin Foundling House, Bethesda in Hongkong for 1885 will be found of general interest. We wish the Director and his assistants every success in their good work:—

Surprise has been expressed by some of our friends, that the Berlin Foundling House, which was established in 1850, has not by this time assumed far greater proportions as regards the number of children, there being at present not more than 81. This has been the average now for the last three years, and in fact we refuse children who were brought to us. The reason for this was not want of money, for, though there has been some difficulty of late to raise the necessary funds, the good God has always still provided for us.

But we have always been careful, not by the existence of this house to give Chinese parents the impression that they were justified in getting rid of their children, or perhaps even acquired a merit by giving them to a Foreign Foundling House. A missionary lady, Mrs. Leachman in Hongkong, was very much surprised to hear a Chinese woman argue in favour of her good heart, that she already in four cases instead of killing her new-born babies had allowed them to be taken away for the foreign foundling house. This house is not intended to further or give an excuse for the cruel customs of putting away children, but to save those who would certainly perish without our interference. Therefore, as often being the children, which as we should like to educate them, still we regard it as our duty to refuse them. For we know that they will not be allowed by the government, to throw the children away. We would be very glad if more of the female sex were sent to us in Kwangtung province, could be saved and sent to us. We are always glad to receive them, for the longer we are engaged in this educational work, the more we feel it is a blessing and deserving of being greatly increased.

On the other hand, it is perhaps, better for all concerned, pupils and guardians, that the number of children in the house is not greater, for the task of those in charge of the house is just heavy enough, and there is a fear that the individual family-like treatment of the children would become an impossibility if the numbers were to increase materially. And we need this individual care so much, the more so as they are girls.

In the course of the summer a large proportion of our children began to cough, and to feel weary, so that we had to give school-leavers earlier than we intended. Doctor Gerlach, who always very kindly takes care of our patients, assured us that they would soon get over it.

In the school we have always, beside the Chinese character, taught reading and writing in a romanized system. This was done in the course of last year adopted with the consent of the children, except in the daily routine throughout the year, this branch of our institution being under Government inspection. But to learn thoroughly every kind of house work, such as washing, ironing, making their clothes, cooking, etc., is considered as of equal value for the future lives of our pupils, and is therefore systematically supervised day by day. Miss Sias, together with the lady-superintendent, in this respect has charge of the elder girls.

One girl was married early this year to a Christian Chinese teacher in Hongkong, the whistler four others were promised in marriage to Chinese Christians. This is the aim, which we have in view with the healthy ones.

In conclusion we beg to invite all our friends to the celebration of Christmas Eve in the Chapel of the Foundling House on the evening of the 24th December at 8.30 p.m. It consists of a liturgical service, which occupies less than half-an-hour and will be followed by the presentation of gifts to our children under the Christmas tree. We entreat the honour of a numerous attendance on this occasion.

FERNAND E. W. HARTMANN, Pastor.

SIR CHARLES DIKE'S WEDDING.

The wedding of Sir Charles Dike to Mrs. Pattison is thus chronicled in a special telegram to the *New York Herald*:—

London, 3rd October.—The brightest October sunshine blessed Mrs. Mark Pattison to-day by her wedding with Sir Charles Dike. She had expressed a wish to marry him in the midst of his con-

stituents, and soon after the breakfast hour crowds of them began to assemble outside the venerable church-yard of St. Luke's, Chelsea, to catch a glimpse of the devoted widow, who, so generously had hounded home from India to make the India Company and her conservative card. Not till close on noon, however, did the bumpy-headed bride throw the church-door open. When he did there was at once a rush into the building.

The rich, the poor, the respectable, the unrespectable, the high and the low, the two canals cheek by jowl with Maud Forester of Lady Godiva and Astley's son-in-law, while ladies in society and out of society were followed by butcher boys, washwomen and mechanics. Evidently the bridegroom was radical, even in his school hours.

Shortly after, looking down from my point of vantage in the gallery, I saw Sir Charles walk up the aisle dressed in a black Prince Albert coat, dark grey trousers and wearing a hilly, the emblem of an actor, as a *butcher-boy*. Beside him walked his best man, whom the last number of *Punch* called 'Joe Chamberlain, my Joe-rad.' He was fresh from his Bradford oratorical triumphs. Foreseeing for the day his customary oratory, he also wore a hilly. Dilke, Jr., the further baronet, a lad of twelve, walked behind and seemed happy at the prospect of a new mamma. The whole party at once retired to the vestry, where the happy bridegroom produced the arrival of the bride, attended by her brother, Col. Strong, who was to give her away, and two nieces. Mrs. Pattison is a lady of thirty-five, with a frank, intelligent and winning face, gentle eyes and a wealth of chestnut hair. She never vinced as she quietly but proudly moved between the rows of gossiping people toward the communion table.

Her dress was rich but simple for obvious reasons. This being the second marriage of both the bride and bridegroom, it had been decided not to have an elaborate wedding. She wore a tight-fitting corset and skirt of pale fawn—some call it cream-coloured—brocade. The dress terminated in a long train and was caught up at the side by ribbons of the same material. On her head was a dainty 'Princess' bonnet to match. Around her shoulders' brocade was a broad lace collar.

A very serious look came over the bridegroom's bold and bearded face as he moved to join his bride. Mrs. Pattison was a lovely picture of contentment, though her eyes were misty. Mr. Chamberlain with his eye-glass presented his usual Mephistophelian inscrutability. The service was short, and Sir Charles and Mrs. Pattison made their 'I wills' unflinchingly. The church was crowded, and at least five thousand people shouted, and so they whirled away for a day to prepare for the stern delights of a political honeymoon.

It seems that the couple were engaged years ago, but the engagement was broken off by a foolish lover's quarrel. Her late husband being aware of it, desired that after his death his widow should marry Sir Charles, the Rev. Mark Pattison, enjoying his brother's name, and into her second wedding. Mrs. Pattison was left a fortune of £40,000. Frank Pattison was present as a final discharge of the trust confided to him by his brother, and he provided the wedding feast, where he proposed the health of the bride.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

The following record of the third and fourth days' proceedings at the Autumn meeting of the Shanghai Race Club is abridged from the account issued by the *Shanghai Mercury*:—

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 7th November, 1885.

The weather was again remarkably fine; the temperature was perfection. The attendance was of course large, but there was plenty of elbow-room in the stands and enclosures. The race of *fores* on the left of the course opposite to the betting sun was remarkable; it was like the golden brown of the European farm labourer, only a little more copper-coloured.

The racing was good; the results were a series of surprises. In fact, it has been a golden meeting right through. The win of the *Champion* was very popular; Mr. Krauer has employed a great deal of energy in racing matters, and infused much life into the sport.

1.—THE GRAND STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £15 each, with £100 added. The Chinese Ponies that have never been raced previous to the 1st January, 1885.—Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race of One Mile and a Half or over, 7 lbs. extra; to or more such Races, 12 lbs. extra.—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Albert's grey Games 13 2 11 4-1

or more Races, 15 lbs. extra.—Entrance, £10.—One Mile and Three-Quarters.

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1

Mr. Ten Brock's chestnut 13 2 11 4-1



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

POST OFFICE NOTICE			
Unclaimed Correspondence,			
Nov. 15, 1888.			
	Letts, Pa.	Letts, Pa.	Letts, Pa.
Adams, E. L.	1	Leaway, Mrs. S. A.	1
Anderson, Miss W. B.	1	Lesker, B.	1
Andrews, D. C.	1	Lesker, B.	1
Arnold, Dollie	1	Li, King Jong	1
Aschbach, G. A.	5	MacLeod, J. F.	1
Bagnoli, E.	1	Malchio, M.	1
Bell, John A.	2	Martin, J.	1
Bell, J. A.	1	McKay, Alice	1
Brand, G.	3	McNulty, W.	1
Brown, Mrs. J.	1	Meunier, W.	1
Brunetti, T.	1	Michangelo	1
Bush, H.	1	Mittnacht, J. G.	5
Chapin, G.	1	Moore, Capt. W. H.	1

[illegible]

case	Jurett, A.	1	Water, J. A. C. E.	1
any	Johnstone, H. M.	1	Westing, H.	1
dealer	Jordan, J. N.	1	M. E.	1
first	Karstige, A.	1	Williamson, H.	1
is a	Kilby, Mrs. H. G.	1	Wong Lung Lung	1
of	Kim, J.	1	Wong, S. C.	1
arally	Koninger, A.	1	Wright, Miss C.	1
	Kwong Cheong	1	White, M. S.	1
	Lang, Dr.	1	Yakrosen, A.	1

  

DETAINED.			
Fraser, W. D.,	London, 1 parcel.		
Lawrence, Mrs M. V.,	Shanghai, 1 letter.		

  

For Merchant Ships.			
	Feet.	Exp.	Let.
Alabama	1	Lucile	1
America	1	Margus of Lother	1
Arris, H. Smith	1	Darbia	1
Arthur, H. Hoar, s.s.	1	Winnova	1
Barb	6	3 Mohawk	11
Argunda	23	10 Nauvoo, s.s.	1
Augusta	2	Nardoo	1
Augusta	1	Nevada, s.s.	2
B. P. Cheng	1	Nicoya	1
C. F. Sargent	1	Normanton	1
Canada	1	Nyl Shan	15
Condelet	1	Pandora	1
Continental	1	Pingon, s.s.	1

Claymore,	1	Rebers	2
Congo, s.s.	1	Sacramento	1
Corona,	1	Silhet	1
Crown,	1	South American	1
Cuba,	1	Stamora	1
Edw. A. Head	2	Stephen	1
Edwin Read	7	Strathgairn, s.s.	1
Elise	1	Suxer	1
Elton	1	Tatelson, s.s.	1
Frank Pendleton	1	Tintin, s.s.	1
George	1	Tunstall, s.s.	1
Gibraltar, s.s.	1	Velosity	1
Highland Light	1	Web Young, s.s.	1
John Custer	1	Walcote	5
John	1	Warracott	1
Leander	2		

  

Books, etc. without Covers.	
Argus.	
British Medical Journal.	
Coffin	
Celtic Magazine.	
Christian Leader.	
Collection of British Authors (Cass Roma).	
Comercio Nazionale.	
Daily Free Press.	
Daily Graphic.	
Daily News.	
Evening Bulletin.	
Evening Gazette.	
Fanfala.	
Gaceta de Madrid.	
Gympie Times.	
Herald and Weekly Free Press.	
Il Tricolore.	
Independent Journal.	
Irish World.	
Journal de Commercio.	

of will	Journal de Saone et Loire.
above	Journal de St. Petersburg.
o will	L'Opinion.
of five	L'Univers.
	Leek Times.
	Lloyd's Weekly Newspapers.
	Manchester Guardian.
	Missionary.
	Museo delle Missioni Cattoliche.
	Nation.
	New Publications.
	Nineveh's Century.
	Northern Witness.
	Notanda.
	O Mercantile.
	O Quete.
	Orota.
	Panorama of the Rhine.
	Presbyterian Journal.
	Public Opinion.
	Quatre.
	Reform.
	Russian Magazine.
	Samuel of Cotton.
	Sensative Intelligence.
	Special List (S. Maw, Son & Thompson).
	Spectator.
	St. Nicholas.
	St. James' Budget.
	Standard.
	Times of India.
	Weekly Alta California.
	Western Weekly News.
	<b>NAMES OF VILLAGES &amp;c.,</b>
	<b>IN OR NEAR HONGKONG.</b>
	<i>(Corrected Spellings.)</i>
\$3.00	
2.00	
2.50	A-kung Ngan. San Tsun.
1.75	Ap-li Chan. Shai-wan.
1.75	Chung Han Hom. Shai-tai Po.
1.50	Chung Wan. Sham-shui Po.
1.50	Po-pang. Shan-ki Wan.
	Ha-wan. Shek-o.
	Ho-kong Tai. Shek Tong.
1.00	(Aberdeen). Shek-tung Tai.
50	Ho-kong Tai. Sheung Wan.
	Ho-kong Tai. Shui-tung Wan.

\$1.00	Hok-tui Wan.	So-ko Po.
20	Hok-an.	Tai-koit Tui.
10	Hok-an Kok.	Tai-long Ha.
	Hung-heung Lo.	Tai-lung Kung.
	Hung-hom.	Tai-pang Mi.
	Kai-lung Wan.	Tai-ping Shan.
	Ke-ze Wan.	Tai-shek Kok.
	Kau-lung.	Tai-tam.
	Kau-pui Shek.	Tai-tam Tuk.
	Kung Chung.	Tai-wan.
	Kung Kok.	Tai-wong Kung.
	Lan-gau Wan.	Tang-lung Chan.

22	Loai Mun.	Tsit Tse-mui.
23	Mao-tau Chung.	Tsim-cha Tsai.
24	Ma-tau Kok.	Tso-pai Tsai.
25	Ma-tau Tsien.	To-kuo Wan.
26	Ming-tau Wai.	To-tai Wai.
27	Mong-kok.	Tung-loo Hoang.
28	Ngan Ping.	Tung-loo Hoang.
29	Ngong-shin Chan.	Un Chan.
30	Pek-shui Wan.	Wan-tai.
31	Pok-fo Lam.	Wong-kok Tsien.
32	Sai-wan Tsai.	Wong-ma Kok.
33	Sai Ying-pun.	Wong-nat Chung.
34		Yau-ma Ti.

N.B.—Documents should not be due Year of *Kwong-wei*, which is the style of H. M. the Emperor of China, and of course inapplicable in a British Colony.

Printed and published by Gao. Mui Hui, at the Chinese Book Office, No. 7, Wingham Street, Hongkong.